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BOROUGH OF HARTLEPOOL.



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH AND SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

OF THE BOROUGH

For the Year ended December 31st, 1933.

C. A. HARVEY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health
and School Medical Officer.

HARTLEPOOL :
F. W. Mason, Printer, High Street.
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HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BOROUGH BUILDINGS,
HARTLEPOOL.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Madam, and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough of Hartlepool for the year 1933.

The Report is compiled in accordance with the scheme suggested by the Ministry of Health and the information and statistics required will be found in detail in the Report, but I shall summarise a few of the points regarding the health of the inhabitants of the Borough during the year.

Unfortunately, the unemployment question still affects Hartlepool as in 1932, and the prospects cannot be said to be of the brightest.

The General Death Rate was 15.0 per 1,000 population and is 2.0 higher than the rate for 1932. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 12.3. This is discussed in the body of the report.

The Birth Rate was 20.8 per 1,000 population and in common with the rest of the country shows a decline, being 2.0 below that of last year. The comparative figure for England and Wales was 14.4, so that the rate is considerably in excess of the country as a whole.

The Infantile Mortality Rate shows a very pleasing decrease, being 93.6 per 1,000 live births, as compared with a rate of 113.6 for 1932. The rate is still high, compared with that for England and Wales.

There has been no serious outbreak of infectious disease during the year, nor have there been any major alterations in the Health Services, and few matters call for special comment.

The number of visits paid to the homes of infants by the Health Visitors has again increased, and, as is mentioned in the Report, the teaching given in the homes by the Health Visitors is one of the most important parts of Child Welfare Work. I am of opinion that more work of this nature is still required in Hartlepool.

The amount of clerical work in the Health Department continues to increase, and on many occasions can only be undertaken by the Staff working overtime. When it is remembered that in addition to the usual clerical work connected with the Health Department and with the associated Maternity and Child Welfare Services, the clerkess is, in addition, responsible for the clerical side of the School Medical Services, the previous sentence will be appreciated.

I am grateful to all the members of the Staff for the enthusiasm and energy with which they have carried out their duties during the year; and also to the Officials of the other Departments, who have always given their help most willingly.

Finally, I would thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and consideration during the year, and also the Members of the Ladies' Care Committee for their help in carrying on the work of the Child Welfare Centre.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. A. HARVEY.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, and Medical
Officer Infant Welfare Centre:

CHARLES A. HARVEY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector, Meat Inspector and Inspector under the
Food and Drugs Act:

GEO. W. TATE, Cert. R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Veterinary Surgeon to the Corporation (part time):

H. HICKS, M.R.C.V.S.

Public Analyst (part time):

CYRIL J. H. STOCK, B.Sc., F.I.C.

Health Visitors and School Nurses:

MISS M. A. FELLOWS (resigned June, 1933).

MISS K. M. BRENNAN.

MISS F. MITCHELL.

MISS B. J. DIXON (appointed July, 1933, resigned November, 1933)

Clerkess: MISS D. HARBRON.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Area (Acres)...	...	...	...	...	924
Population (Census 1931)	...	..	...	...	20,545
„ (estimated mid-year 1933)...	...	...	...	...	19,790
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1933)	...	...	...	...	4,533
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£60,210
Sum represented by a 1d. rate	...	...	...	...	£225

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the year.

				Males	Females	Total
1. Live Births—Legitimate	...	...	...	219	180	399
Illegitimate	...	...	...	7	6	13
Birth Rate—20.8						
2. Still Births	...	...	...	9	5	14
Rate per 1,000 total births—32.8						
3. Deaths	...	...	...	167	120	287
Death Rate—15.0						
4. Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth:						
from Sepsis	...	...	...	0		
„ other causes	...	...	...	1		
Rate per 1,000 total births—2.3						
5. Death Rate of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births—93.6						
6. Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...			4
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...			—
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...			10
„ „ Influenza	...	...	...			5
„ „ Enteric Fever	...	...	...			1

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES and ANALYSIS of MORTALITY in the Year 1933.

England and Wales, 118 County Boroughs and Great Towns, and 132 Smaller Towns.

	RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION		ANNUAL DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION										RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS			
	Live Births	Still-Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fevers	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea & Enteritis (under 2 yrs)	Total deaths under 1 year	Certified by Registered Medical Practitioner	Inquest Cases	Certified by Coroner after P.M. No	Inquest	Uncertified Causes of Death
England and Wales ..	14.4	0.62	12.3	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.57	0.54	7.1	64	90.9	6.3	1.9	0.9	0.5
118 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London.	14.4	0.67	12.2	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.06	0.08	0.55	0.49	9.4	67	91.0	6.0	2.5	0.5	0.5
132 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25000 to 50000 at Census 1931).	14.5	0.63	11.0	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.53	0.44	4.9	56	91.7	5.8	1.5	1.0	1.0
London ..	13.2	0.45	12.2	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.08	0.08	0.51	0.58	11.6	59	88.3	6.3	5.4	0.0	0.0
Hartlepool ..	20.8	0.70	15.0	0.05	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.40	12.1	93.6	92.1	6.2	0.6	1.1	1.1

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows:

	per 1,000 Live Births	Puerperal Sepsis	Others	Total
1	"	1.79	2.63	4.42
2	"	1.71	2.52	4.23
3	"	0.00	2.3	2.3

POPULATION.

The Registrar General gives the figures 19,790 as the estimated population of the Borough at mid-year, 1933, and this figure has been taken in estimating the statistics for the year. In 1925 the estimated population was 21,940, which means that since that year the number of people in the Borough has decreased by over 2,000, and has therefore dropped below the 20,000 mark. The following table gives the population of the Borough since 1921.

			Registrar General's	
	Census		Estimate	
1921	...	20,997	...	—
1922	...	—	...	21,470
1923	...	—	...	21,570
1924	...	—	...	21,810
1925	...	—	...	21,940
1926	...	—	...	21,640
1927	...	—	...	21,520
1928	...	—	...	20,920
1929	...	—	...	20,690
1930	...	—	...	20,690
1931	...	20,545	...	20,350
1932	...	—	...	20,150
1933	...	—	...	19,790

COMPARATIVE TABLE of VITAL STATISTICS, 1924-1933.

	Estimated Population	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality
1924	21,810	28.4	16.6	132.4
1925	21,940	25.9	15.0	116.7
1926	21,640	24.6	13.6	104.8
1927	21,520	22.6	15.9	121.7
1928	20,920	24.9	13.5	90.2
1929	20,690	23.6	15.8	128.5
1930	20,690	26.1	13.3	87.0
1931	20,380	22.2	16.4	110.1
1932	20,150	22.8	13.0	113.6
1933	19,790	20.8	15.0	93.6

BIRTHS.

The number of live births registered during the year was 412, 226 males and 186 females, and of this number 7 males and 6 females were illegitimate. The Birth Rate was 20.8 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, and shows a decline of 2.0 as compared with the rate for 1932. This is the lowest rate ever recorded in Hartlepool, but is much in excess of the rate for England and Wales, viz.: 14.4, which is the lowest Birth Rate ever recorded in the country.

The ratio of illegitimate to legitimate births was 1 to 32.

DEATHS.

After making adjustments for inward and outward transfers, i.e., adding the number of residents who died outside the Borough, but who were ordinarily resident in the Borough, and deducting those who died in Hartlepool, but who were normally resident outside, the number of deaths was 287, comprising 167 males and 120 females, and gives a rate of 15.0 per 1,000 population as compared with 12.3 for England and Wales. The figure shows an increase of 1.9 over that of last year, and the increase cannot this year be attributed to an increase in the infant deaths, which have fallen considerably as compared with last year's figures.

The chief causes of death during the year were Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels, 74; Respiratory Diseases, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, etc., 51; Tuberculosis, 30; Cancer, 26; Senility, 19; Congenital Debility, etc., 18. Comparing these figures with those of last year, the most noticeable increases occur in Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels and Senility, the increases being respectively 14 and 6. These diseases are most usually associated with later life, and of the 93 deaths attributable to these two causes, 64 occurred in persons of over 65 years of age. Deaths from Respiratory Diseases show an increase of 1, while deaths from Tuberculosis show a decrease of 3. There are also decreases in the deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years) and from Congenital Debility and Prematurity.

The number of deaths occurring in children under 1 year of age was 44, as compared to 57 for 1932. This is referred to in another part of the report.

Causes of Death during the year 1933.

Causes of Death	Males	Females
All Causes... ..	167	120
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	—	1
Measles	4	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Influenza	2	3
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	12	8
Other Tuberculous Disease	6	4
Syphilis	1	—
General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	2	1
Cancer, malignant disease	15	11
Diabetes	—	5
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	7	5
Heart Disease	28	23
Aneurysm	—	—
Other Circulatory Diseases	10	1
Bronchitis	10	7
Pneumonia (all forms)	12	18
Other Respiratory Diseases	4	—
Peptic Ulcer	2	—
Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	6	4
Appendicitis	1	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	—
Other Diseases of Liver, &c.	—	1
Other Digestive Diseases	1	1
Acute and Chronic Nephritis ..	1	—
Puerperal Sepsis	—	—
Other Puerperal Causes	—	1
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, &c.	11	7
Senility	13	6
Suicide	—	—
Other Violence	6	2
Other Defined Diseases	12	8
Causes ill-defined or unknown ...	—	1

Table Shewing Causes of, and Ages at Death.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Deaths at the Subjoined Ages of "Residents," whether occurring within or without the District.														
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 3	3 and under 4	4 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 20	20 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and upwards
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles	4	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	2	4	3	...	...
Other Tuberculous Disease	10	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	1
Syphilis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis... ..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Cancer, malignant disease	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	13
Diabetes	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9
Heart Disease	51	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	5	3	10	29
Aneurysm ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Circulatory Diseases	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	7
Bronchitis	17	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	5
Pneumonia (all forms)	30	6	7	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	5
Other Respiratory Diseases	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Peptic Ulcer	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	10	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Other Diseases of Liver, &c....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Other Digestive Diseases	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Puerperal Causes	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, &c.	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senility	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Suicide ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Violence	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	3
Other Defined Diseases	20	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	7
Causes ill-defined or unknown	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...

GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES IN THE BOROUGH.

1. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

At the beginning of this Report a list is given showing all the officers connected with the Health Services in the Borough.

2. SERVICES PROVIDED IN THE AREA.

(a) **LABORATORY FACILITIES.** Bacteriological examinations in connection with infectious disease are carried out at the College of Medicine, Newcastle-on-Tyne by arrangement with the Durham County Council.

Water, milk, and other food stuffs are sent to the County Analyst, Darlington, for analysis.

(b) **AMBULANCE FACILITIES.**

For Infectious Cases. — Infectious Cases are removed to hospital by the motor ambulance belonging to the Sedgefield Rural District Council, to whose hospital such cases from the Borough are admitted.

(c) **NURSING IN THE HOME.**

i. **General.**—This is carried out by the Local District Nursing Association for the Borough.

ii. **Infectious Diseases.**—Cases of Infectious Disease remaining at home are visited to see whether proper treatment and isolation is being carried out. Cases of ophthalmia neonatorum are similarly visited.

iii. **Tuberculosis.** The Health Visitors visit all cases of tuberculosis in the Borough under the County Council Scheme and, as the Medical Officer is also Tuberculosis Medical Officer for the district, the closest co-operation exists.

(d) CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Situation	Nature of Accommodation	By whom provided	Remarks
Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Frederic St. Clinic	3 rooms	Local Authority	1 session weekly
Frederic St. School Clinic	3 "	"	5 minor ailment Clinics weekly
Old Clinic, Baltic St. School	2 "	"	1 Ophthalmic Clinic weekly 1 Aural Clinic monthly 4 Dental Clinics weekly
Tuberculosis Dispensary, Mill House, West Hartlepool	3 "	Durham County Council	1 Session weekly (Tuesdays, 9-30 to 1 p.m.)
Venereal Diseases Clinic, Mill House, West Hartlepool	3 "	"	3 Sessions weekly

(e) HOSPITALS.

(i) General. The Hartlepoons Hospital, a voluntary general hospital, is situated in the Borough and admits cases from Hartlepool, West Hartlepool and the surrounding County area. This hospital contains 96 beds and has surgical wards, a children's ward and private wards. There is an electrical department equipped with X-ray apparatus, ultra-violet lamp and equipment for electrical treatment. Under an agreement between the Hospital and the Education Authority, children requiring operative treatment for tonsils and adenoids are admitted to the Hospital. Children requiring Orthopædic and Ultra-violet Light treatment are also provided for under the scheme.

(ii) Fever. There is now no infectious diseases hospital in the area. Cases are admitted to Sedgfield Isolation Hospital under agreement with the Sedgfield Rural District Council.

3. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

Maternity cases are admitted to Grantully Maternity Home which is under the control of the County Borough of West Hartlepool. Assistance is given towards the maintenance of cases by the Local Authority.

Cases requiring hospital treatment are also admitted through the Public Assistance Committee to Howbeck Hospital which is controlled by the West Hartlepool Council.

Arrangements exist with the Local Nursing Association for the nursing of cases of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia. All maternal deaths are investigated by your Medical Officer.

Two Midwives, both holding the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board, practise midwifery in the Borough and both are subsidised by the Local Authority.

Three Health Visitors are employed by the Council and divide their time between Child Welfare, School Medical and Tuberculosis Work. As the Local Authority discharges the functions under Part I of the Children Act, 1908, as amended by the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932, the Health Visitors act as Infant Protection Visitors. Figures with regard to the work of Health Visiting will be found under the section dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER.—The Borough is supplied with water by the Hartlepool Gas and Water Company, and the supply, although hard, is abundant and of good quality.

The following is the report of the Public Analyst on a sample of the water sent for analysis:—

COUNTY ANALYST'S OFFICE,

DARLINGTON,

19th December, 1933.

I hereby certify that I have analysed the undermentioned sample of Water marked:—

“Town's Water Supply,”

which I received on the 12th day of December, 1933, and that I find as follows —

				Parts per 100,000
Chlorine as Chlorides	...	...	...	11.6000
Nitrogen as Nitrates	...	...	...	.1400
Ammonia	...	...	...	.0027
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	.0050
Oxygen Absorption	...	...	...	None
Injurious Metals	...	...	...	None
Total Solid Matter dried @ 100° C	...	...	...	87.0000
Temporary Hardness—20.60 Degrees				

Permanent Hardness—24.00 Degrees			
Colour of sample on Hazen Scale...	...	...	2
Appearance of sample in 2 foot tube	...	Not quite bright	
Odour when heated to 50° C	...	...	None

Microscopical Examination.

Minute deposit from $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon consisting of earthy matter, some vegetable debris and one or two starch granules.

Observations.

The analysis of this sample affords no evidence of pollution by sewage or other foul drainage, and the matters detailed under the microscopical examination, which are probably due to atmospheric dust deposited in some storage tank, are unimportant so far as the purity of the sample is concerned. I am of opinion that the sample is of good and wholesome quality for human consumption.

Signed :—CYRIL J. H. STOCK.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.—There is no contamination of water courses in the Borough.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—The sewage of the town is discharged untreated into the sea through four outfall sewers which extend to low water mark. The sewers in the low lying parts of the town require to be flushed periodically, owing to the fact that they have not sufficient fall to make themselves self-cleansing.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.—The whole of the Borough has a water carriage system, with the exception of a few outlying places.

SCAVENGING.—The scavenging of the town is under the control of the Borough Surveyor, and the ultimate disposal of the refuse is by tipping.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.—A summary of the work done by the Sanitary Inspector is given below, and it is again a source of satisfaction to note the amount of work that has been accomplished without the service of statutory notices.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE IN THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR.

Inspection of Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

PREMISES (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Prosecutions (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	274	—	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	132	—	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' Premises)	12	—	—
Total ...	418	—	—

Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

PARTICULARS (1)	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of Cleanliness	12	12	..	..
Want of Ventilation	2	2	..	..
Overcrowding .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Want of drainage of floors	2	2	..	..
Other Nuisances	6	6	..	..
Sanitary Accommodation {	Insufficient .. .. .	..	..	..
	Unsuitable or defective	2	2	..
	Not separate for sexes .. .. .	..	..	..
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other Offences .. .. .	..	..	..	..
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedules to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Power) Order, 1921).				
Total ..	24	24	..	..

NUISANCES AND DEFECTS.

The following table shows the nature and number of nuisances and defects dealt with :—

	No. of Inspect- ions made	NOTICES SERVED		NUISANCES ABATED AFTER NOTICE BY		Nuisances abated without service of Notice
		Informal by Sanitary Inspector	Statutory by Local Authority	Sanitary Inspector	Local Authority	
Dwelling houses & Schools						
Foul Conditions ...	61					16
Structural Defects ...	2569	97	1	111	1	62
Overcrowding ...	35					3
Common Lodging Houses	60					5
Dairies and Milkshops ...	95					
Cowsheds ...	12					
Bakehouses ...	32					
Slaughterhouses ...	742					6
Ashpits and Privies ...	9					
Deposits of Refuse and Manure	36	1		1		26
Waterclosets	101	42		43		6
Defective Yard Paving ..	18	4		5		
House Drainage	96	3		3		
Defective Traps ...						
No disconnection ...						
Other faults ...		3	2	6	2	44
Water Supply and Fittings	42	16		17		12
Pigsties ...	36					
Animals improperly kept...	6					
Offensive Trades ...	431					4
Other Nuisances ...	71	4		3		10
TOTALS ...	4452	170	3	189	3	194

FOOD & DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Articles Analysed			No. Submitted	No. found genuine	No. found not genuine
Formal					
New Milk	...	...	17	14	3
Jam	...	...	1	—	1
Informal					
New Milk	...	...	17	14	3
Vinegar	...	...	4	3	1
Jam	...	...	2	1	1
Beef Suet	...	...	6	5	1
Margarine	...	...	4	4	—
Lard	...	...	3	3	—
Sausage	...	...	3	3	—
Sausage Meat	...	...	3	3	—
Butter	...	...	2	2	—
Custard Powder	...	...	2	2	—
Tinned Cream	...	...	2	2	—
Potted Meat, Dripping, Condensed Milk, Fish Paste, Ham and Tongue, Sauce, Jelly, Yeast, Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, Cheese, Mince Meat, Gravy Salt, Self-Raising Flour, Soups, Oat- meal, Stuffing	...	...	18	18	—
Totals			84	74	10

The following Samples were reported as not genuine, or adulterated, and the action taken thereon is shewn.

No.	Action taken	
2. Beef Suet, Excess of Ground Rice.	No action.	
11. New Milk, Fat Deficiency, 11.67%.	Further Sample taken.	
19. " " " 11.67%.	Proceedings instituted.	
28. " " " 13.33%.	Case dismissed.	
29. " " " 28.33%.	Mixed Milk. Further Samples genuine.	
37. " " " 13.33%.	Same source as Nos. 11 and 19. See No. 37.	
40. Vinegar, Acetic Acid " 5.75%.	"Appeal to Cow" Sample	
45. New Milk, Non-fatty solids, 8.2%.	Formal Sample taken.	
58. Jam, S.O.2, 123 parts per million.	Freezing Point satisfactory.	
75. Jam, S.O.2, 82 parts per million.	Formal Sample taken.	
	L.A. in Manufacturer's district notified.	

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. * *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	417
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	795
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) (above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925)	51
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation (requiring closing order) ...	0
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	395

2. *Remedy of defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices :—*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers for above	364
--	-----

3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—*

A.—Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	0
(b) By local authority in default of owners ...	0

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	9
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	3
(b) By local authority in default of owners ...	0

C.—Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	0
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0

D.—Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made 0
- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit 0

E.—Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 :

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—
 - (a) By owners 0
 - (b) By local authority in default of owners ... 0
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ... 0

F.—Proceedings under sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made 0
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit 0
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 0
- (4) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 0

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The following table gives the number of notifications and removals to Hospital of cases of Infectious Disease, and also the number of deaths.

DISEASE	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	No. of Deaths
Smallpox	—	—	—
Diphtheria	8	4	—
Scarlet Fever	15	5	—
Enteric Fever (including Para-typhoid)	1	1	1
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—
Pneumonia (Primary and Influenzal)...	7	—	30*
Erysipelas	2	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	—	—	1
Malaria	1	1	—

*All forms.

During the year there has been no serious outbreak of Infectious Diseases in the Borough; the total number of cases of Infectious Disease notified (excluding Tuberculosis, which is dealt with later in the report) being less than those of last year. The average school attendance for the year was very good, and it was not found necessary to close any of the schools in the Borough on account of Infectious Disease. No Schick or Dick testing or immunisation was undertaken. Diphtheria antitoxin is supplied immediately, free of charge, to any Medical Practitioner in the area who applies for it.

DIPHTHERIA.

During the year 8 cases of Diphtheria occurred, and 4 of these cases were removed to hospital. There were no deaths.

SCARLET FEVER.

There were 15 cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year, and 5 received hospital treatment. The type of the disease was mild, and all the cases made excellent recoveries, and there were no deaths from this disease.

ENTERIC FEVER.

One case of this was notified during the year and, unfortunately, proved fatal. In spite of the most careful inquiries, the source could not be traced.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

No cases of these diseases were notified.

OPHTHAMIA NEONATORUM.

Three cases were notified during the year. Hospital treatment was not necessary in any of the cases and all recovered without any apparent impairment of vision.

INFLUENZA.

Five deaths were attributed to Influenza as against none in 1932.

MEASLES.

There were 4 deaths from Measles and in each case the contributory cause of death was given as Broncho-pneumonia. In 1932 there were no deaths from Measles and in 1931 there were 20. As was mentioned in last year's report, the great danger of measles lies in the complications, especially respiratory, which follow the disease, and it is to be feared that often the disease is not considered of sufficient gravity to warrant any undue precautions being taken, more especially in regard to isolation.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

No deaths occurred from this disease during the year. As in measles the infectivity is greater during the catarrh stage i.e. when the disease merely resembles a common cold and cannot be definitely diagnosed. Therefore it is very important that, when a child has been known to have been exposed to infection and later develops a persistent cough, immediate precautions as to isolation should be taken, so as to minimise the risk of spreading the disease. It is found that more than two-thirds of the deaths from whooping cough occur during the first year of life, and it is therefore essential that infants should be guarded against infection as far as possible.

SMALLPOX.

No cases of smallpox occurred during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table shows the new cases and deaths for the Borough of Hartlepool during 1933.

AGE-PERIODS	NEW CASES				TOTAL DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
1—5 years...	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	2
5—10 „ ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
10—15 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
15—20 „ ...	4	3	—	—	3	3	1	—
20—25 „ ...	4	2	—	—	3	2	—	—
25—35 „ ...	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
35—45 „ ...	4	2	1	—	3	1	2	1
45—55 „ ...	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
55—65 „ ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 & upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals ...	18	9	6	3	12	8	6	4

	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
Total new cases	36	36	30	35	43
Total deaths	30	33	24	20	33

The number of new cases notified during the year was 36 which is similar to 1932, there being 3 more in the pulmonary and 3 less in the non-pulmonary type of the disease. The total deaths from Tuberculosis show a decrease of three, being 30 as against 33 for last year, the figures as regards pulmonary and non-pulmonary being practically similar to those of 1932.

During the year 9 cases were admitted to Sanatoria under the Durham County Council and 8 to Howbeck or Hartlepool Hospitals. The Tuberculosis Care Committee for the Eastern Area of the County, to which the Hartlepool Corporation give an annual subscription again assisted Tubercular cases in the Borough by helping in the provision of additional clothing to enable patients to go to Sanatorium and supplying milk to necessitous cases. Of such cases, 6 received help in the provision of necessary clothing, while 8 received a supply of milk for varying periods. The help thus given is much appreciated not only by the patients themselves but by their relatives.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

By these Regulations the Local Authority can, on the report in writing of their Medical Officer of Health, by notice in writing, require any person suffering from Tuberculosis of the respiratory tract, and in an infectious state, who is employed in connection with a dairy or the handling of milk or vessels for containing milk, to discontinue his employment. The Regulations also forbid any person knowing he is suffering from tuberculosis to undertake such employment.

No action was required to be taken under these Regulations during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925. SECTION 62.

Section 62 of the above Act deals with the power of a Court of Summary Jurisdiction to make an order, on the application of the Local Authority, for the removal to and detention in a hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

No action was taken during the year under these regulations

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The scheme for Maternity and Child Welfare Service in the Borough provides as far as practicable for the care of the mother and the welfare of infants and young children up to the age of 5 years. In the latter pre-school period the scheme is as far as possible co-ordinated with the School Medical Service, and children requiring Artificial Sunlight, Orthopædic treatment and operative treatment for Ear, Nose, and Throat disease receive treatment at the Hartlepool Hospital. Dental and Ophthalmic cases are treated at the School Clinic.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR.

Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year of age.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 month and under 3 mths.	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	3	...	7
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	6
Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	...	...	1	1	2	2	2	...	3	9
Congenital Malformations and Premature Birth	11	1	2	...	14	3	1	...	...	18
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violent Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Other Causes	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3
Totals	12	1	4	1	18	7	6	6	7	44

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN THE WARDS.

DISEASE	South	St. Hilda	Station	Throston	Hart	Middleton	Other	Total
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	7
Bronchitis	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	6
Pneumonia	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	4	1	2	...	2	...	...	9
Congenital Malformation and Premature Birth	1	4	3	8	...	2	...	18
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Violent Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Other Causes	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3
Totals	9	7	5	16	3	4	...	44

Statistical Returns.

Number of Legitimate Births	...	...	...	399
„ „ Illegitimate „	...	...	...	13
„ „ Still „	...	...	...	14
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	20.8

Number of Deaths of Infants under 1 year :—

Legitimate	...	...	...	44
Illegitimate	...	...	...	—
Total	...	...	...	44

Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births :—

Legitimate	...	...	...	93.6
Illegitimate	...	...	...	—
Total	...	...	...	93.6

Maternal Mortality :—

(a) From Sepsis	...	...	...	—
(b) From other causes	...	...	...	1
Rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	2.3

The following table gives the infantile mortality rate for Hartlepool and England and Wales respectively since 1924.

Infantile Mortality Rates.

Year	Hartlepool	England and Wales
1924	132.4	75
1925	116.7	75
1926	104.8	70
1927	121.7	69
1928	90.2	65
1929	128.5	74
1930	87.0	60
1931	110.1	66
1932	113.6	65
1933	93.6	64

Infantile Mortality.

During the year 44 infants under the age of 1 year died, giving an Infantile Mortality Rate of 93.6. This shows a marked decrease on the rate for 1932, when the figure was 113.6, which actually means a saving of 20 lives out of every 1,000 born. The rate, however, is still much in excess of that for England and Wales, which, for the corresponding period, was 64.

Respiratory Diseases, Prematurity and Congenital Malformation, and Enteritis were again the chief causes of death, giving a percentage of 90 of the total infant deaths. The number of deaths from these diseases, however, all show a decrease when compared with those of 1932, and especially was this so in the case of Respiratory Diseases, viz.: Pneumonia and Bronchitis, the comparative figures being 13 and 18. Deaths from Enteritis numbered 9, as compared with 10 last year. This is a disease which is frequently associated with wrong and unsuitable feeding and it is reasonable to hope that with the advice given at the Clinic and in the home that "grandmotherly" prejudice and custom, which still exist, may soon be a thing of the past.

It is pleasing to have to record a decrease in the deaths from Respiratory Diseases, and while it is not a good thing to be pessimistic, it must be remembered that the winters of 1932 and 1933 have been comparatively mild as far as Hartlepool is concerned. Again, what part did the brilliant sunshine of the summer of 1933 play in building up a resistance to infection? The majority of infant deaths occurred in the first five months of 1933.

Child Welfare Centre.

The total number of attendances at the Centre has again increased, the figure being 5657, as compared with 5094 for 1932. The average number attending per session was 118. This number is far too large for one session and it would certainly be much better if time could be found for another session during the week. This particular point was raised in last year's report, and while the ideal would be to have another session, it would mean that the amount of time available for visiting the homes by the Nurses would be reduced. The time at present available is small enough owing to the fact that many sessions during the week are taken up with School Medical and Tuberculosis work. To further reduce this time for the visitation of homes, would certainly not be advantageous, as a great deal of good can be accomplished by advice and instruction given in the home itself. To make another session feasible the appointment of another Health Visitor would have to be considered.

DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD.—As in previous years the method of distribution of dried milk at the Clinic remains the same. To all mothers whose husbands are in receipt of unemployment benefit, the milk is given at half the cost price and a form stating the total income of the family is signed by the parent every fortnight. The total amount of food distributed during the year showed a decrease from that of 1932.

The Ladies' Care Committee has again performed a very excellent service in providing milk and eggs to expectant and nursing mothers, and it is certain that the help thus given has permitted many mothers to breast feed their infants when they would have otherwise been unable to do so. A greater expansion of this service would be to the benefit, not only of the mothers, but of the infants also. This Committee, however, depends largely on an annual whist drive and dance to augment the funds, which, unfortunately, are not inexhaustible, and therefore the scope of assistance must necessarily be limited.

At the end of 1932 a relief fund for needy children was instituted, and during 1933 134 children under the age of 5 years were provided with either boots or clothing or both where necessary. All cases recommended were investigated as to family circumstances through the Health Department, and the provision of this help was very greatly appreciated and in many instances was really a necessity. The great pity is that the good done cannot be estimated in terms of pounds, shillings and pence. The investigations imposed much more work on a department already working full time, but the extra labour involved was really worth while, as the giving of even a little often meant so much to the recipients.

The following tables shew the amount of work done in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare Work during the year.

Total Attendances made during the year	...	...	5657
1. By children under 1 year of age	...	...	3236
2. By children between the ages 1 and 5 years	...	...	2421
Average number of children attending per session	...	...	118
Total number of children who made first attendances	...	...	244
1. Children under 1 year of age	...	...	216
2. Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	...	...	28

Defects Found in Infants Attending Clinic.

Disease			Number under 1 year	Number over 1 year
Conjunctivitis	...	...	5	4
Malnutrition	...	...	12	22
Adenoids and Tonsils	...	...	1	8
Otorrhœa	...	...	3	5
Rickets...	...	...	—	5
Hernia	...	...	27	2
Diarrhœa	...	...	24	13
Impetigo	...	...	—	4
Eczema	...	...	6	6
Phimosis	...	...	27	—
Scabies...	...	...	2	1
Constipation	...	...	35	2
Bronchitis	...	...	6	8
Ringworm	...	...	—	—
Errors of Feeding, &c.	...	...	93	12
Other Defects	...	...	50	55

Number of Visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors :—

(a) To expectant mothers	First Visits	50
	Total Visits	60
(b) To children under 1 year	First Visits	396
	Total Visits	1383
(c) To children between 1 and 5 years	Total Visits	1977

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,

BOROUGH BUILDINGS,

HARTLEPOOL.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Housing Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have again the honour to submit my Annual Summary on work carried out from this office during the year.

The various Tables setting out the work done under the Factory and Workshop Inspections, Nuisances and Defects, Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act and Housing work are to be found in a previous part of this Report. I would again draw attention to the number of Nuisances abated without the service of Notice as being an increase over last year of 26.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Total number of Inspections made	...	...	4452
Informal Notices served	..	...	121
Statutory Notices served	...	...	3
Nuisances abated without service of notice	...	...	194

Factories and Workshops.

During the year a total of 418 visits were made to these premises, and the nuisances abated were not of the type to warrant other than Informal action to secure their abatement.

No list of Outworkers was received during the year.

Offensive Trades.

The Regulations governing these Trades have been duly observed and frequent inspections were made of the various premises on which they are conducted. Two Fish Frying Licenses lapsed during the year and one application made for the same was refused.

Common Lodging Houses.

No change has occurred in the number of premises registered as Common Lodging Houses. The four houses were visited periodically. One house at the beginning of the year which had fallen below standard was brought up to the desired state after the Keeper appeared before the Public Health Committee and cautioned. In every case the premises are now well conducted and in conformity with the Byelaws.

Places of Public Entertainment.

All premises duly licensed by the Borough Justices were satisfactorily conducted, and only in one case was Informal action found necessary to bring about the desired improvement.

Rats and Mice.

Although not an Authority under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, measures are adopted whenever possible to check the spread of these rodents, principally by means of traps and the Smoke Machine. Traps are now available for the use of occupiers of premises and useful work is accomplished. In addition, the services of the County Officer are sought when occasion demands.

Where structural defects are responsible for the presence of Rats or Mice, action is taken by your Sanitary Inspector under the Public Health Acts.

Smoke Abatement.

No work is to be recorded under this heading during the year.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Meat.

There are now 10 Slaughterhouses in the Borough holding licenses as such, namely :—Registered 5. Licensed 5.

This is a decrease of 1 on last year, the Owner of a Registered Slaughterhouse giving up his Registration in favour of Licensed premises.

All Slaughterhouses were visited frequently, during and immediately after the time of slaughter, and no serious irregularity is to be reported. At least, one day must be set apart for this purpose of visiting, principally because of the fact that the premises are so widely scattered.

The following is a summary of the work performed :—

Carcases examined.

Bovines	...	...	348
Calves	...	...	18
Sheep	...	...	333
Pigs	...	...	500—Total 1199

(Notice of Slaughter in respect of Sheep not being required, the figures included represent only a portion of the total killed).

Meat Condemned, Surrendered and Destroyed.

Whole Carcases	4 Cows	237 stones
Beef		29½ stones
Sheep	1	

136 Organs, comprising Lungs, Livers, Udders, Hearts, Head and Tongue, Kidneys, Spleen, Stomachs and Mesentery, Skirt, Sheep and Pig Plucks.

Imported Mutton.

Various consignments of Imported Mutton were received into the Cold Store. These were examined, more particularly for Caseous Lymphadenitis, and released for distribution.

Fish.

Constant visits are paid to the Fish Quay, where Fresh Fish is landed daily by the fleet, and overland Fish is also handled.

The following was Condemned, Surrendered and Destroyed :

Trout	...	...	3
Prawns	...	...	14 tins
Kippers	...	...	8 boxes
Skate (Overland)	...	...	50 stones

Milk.

Much time and care have been exercised in the control of this commodity.

Regular sampling and testing by means of the Sediment Tester have given a supply which will compare favourably with that of any area. As the result of a request to the County Authority during the year, your Sanitary Inspector is now permitted to visit Farms in their Area when the Milk is intended for consumption in the Borough. One prosecution for selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat was instituted. When the case was heard before the Justices the information was dismissed, the Vendor proving to their satisfaction that the Milk was sold "as it came from the Cow." A visit to the place of production was productive of result, since when no complaint has arisen.

The Farm in the Area was visited regularly by your Sanitary Inspector, and quarterly by the Veterinary Inspector, who examined the animals. One animal was taken under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925. The visits revealed satisfactory conditions. All Milk Shops and Dairies were kept under supervision, and the Regulations were found to be complied with.

No Graded Milk is produced in the Area, but the following Grades are permitted by license:—Certified, 1; Grade A, 1; and Supplementary Licenses for Certified and Grade A (T.T.).

Samples from all sources of supply to the district were submitted for examination for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. All were reported negative.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.

Almost daily observations are made for the correction of any contravention of the various Rules and Orders made under this Act, and, if and when any have been found they have been speedily rectified. Itinerant Vendors who ply their wares later on Saturday evenings and during Sunday require very careful attention, and whenever possible this is given.

Information relative to the Act and its Orders, has been given as required to interested persons.

I would again tender my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Housing Committee, the Members of the Council, the Medical Officer of Health and all Officials for their ready assistance and co-operation at all times.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. W. TATE, M.S.I.A., Cert. R.S.I.

Sanitary Inspector,
Inspector of Food and Drugs,
Meat Inspector.



